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international law lead us to the conclusion that there exist three groups of laws from the point of view of the limits in space of legislative competency; those of private order, those of public internal order and those of public international order."

The whole object of this book seems to be to demonstrate the great amount of personal liberty which exists without restraint of law and to prove that positive law often results from the *Autarquia Personal* which has been exercised for considerable time by individuals. The book is written in a clear, forceful and attractive style. It shows the profound grasp which the author has of private international law. It is interesting and instructive and well worth reading.

WALTER S. PENFIELD.

The Rules of Land Warfare. Prepared, with the approval of the Secretary of War, by the Army War College, Washington, D. C. 1914.

The appearance of an authoritative handbook of the laws governing the operations of war on land coming, as it does, during the pendency of a great European war, is most opportune. The strategic and tactical principles governing military operations have undergone important modifications in recent years, and these changes have had a decided influence upon the laws of civilized warfare; for, like other bodies of controlling principles, the laws of war are undergoing steady but constant changes; the extent and character of these changes, together with their effects upon the accepted rules of war, can only be discovered by a comparison of works upon the subject which have appeared at considerable intervals of time.

Colonel Edwin F. Glenn has wisely decided to base his work upon the succession of international agreements which have been entered into in recent years with a view to define the rights and duties of belligerents in land and naval warfare. These are so numerous and cover the field so fully as to enable a treatise like that under examination to be prepared, composed for the most part of treaty stipulations to which the principal states of the world are signatory parties. These undertakings, taken separately, are somewhat lacking in the order and logical sequence of their several parts, and one who desires to know all that has been said upon a particular subject must consult a number of treaties entered into, in some cases, at considerable intervals of time.

Colonel Glenn, who was charged with the preparation of the volume

by the Army War College, has done his work exceedingly well. He has approached the subject from the proper point of view by making a logical arrangement of the several subdivisions of the subject; under each of these heads he has arranged the appropriate conventional requirements, connecting them, when necessary, by a few words of comment or critical illustration; these are numerous and though briefly presented, are sufficient to make clear the text of the conventional undertakings which constitute the substance of the work. At the conclusion of the text the several agreements are given in full, and these include all the instruments from the Declaration of Paris in 1856 to the most recent deliberations of the several conferences at The Hague. The work is well printed, is easy of reference and has an excellent index. It cannot fail to be of the greatest assistance in following the course of the great war now in progress in continental Europe.

GEO. B. DAVIS.

Consular Treaty Rights and Comments on the 'Most Favored Nation' Clause.

By Ernest Ludwig. Akron, Ohio: The New Werner Company. 1913. pp. 239.

This work, despite its general title, is confined almost exclusively to a consideration of the treaty rights of foreign consuls in the United States with respect to the administration of estates of their nationals decedent in this country. The writer, who is Consul of Austria-Hungary at Cleveland, Ohio, states in his preface that the volume contains a brief primarily addressed to the probate judges of that part of the United States included within his consular district, as well as to other judges who may have to pass judgment in matters involving consular treaty rights. The work deals with its subject from the Austro-Hungarian standpoint and does not investigate the powers of consuls of other foreign countries, except as incidental to the discussion of the legal force of the 'most favored nation' clause. The first chapter contains excerpts from the existing consular convention between the United States and Austria-Hungary, followed by excerpts from several other consular conventions of this country wherein other or greater powers may appear to be granted to consuls. These are followed by epitomes of some forty cases decided in the State courts, and the case of *Rocca v. Thompson*, decided by the United States Supreme Court. The treatment of these cases is not entirely satisfactory, as, for instance, that of the case of *In re Lis' Estate*, *Austro-Hungarian Consul v. Westphal*, et